

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Policy of Trinh Minh Tho's National
Resistance Front
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Formation of the National Resistance Front

1. In his initial address to the founding congress on 26 August at a ceremony in honor of those who had died for Vietnamese independence, Gen. Tho made the following statement on the formation of the front: "The cause of freedom for which we have fought has been endangered on one side by Communism and on the other by imperialism. The Combined National Army must find a solution to this critical situation through the establishment of a fighting zone and an appeal to all classes of the population to form a nationalist front to fight against French imperialism and Communist totalitarianism."
2. Representatives to the congress agreed on the necessity for the formation of such a front after examining the following factors working against Vietnamese independence:
 - a. The influence on Vietnam of the increasing tension between the USSR and the United States.
 - b. The continued attempts of the French colonialists, supported by the United States, to dominate the country through their control of puppet governments.
 - c. The domination of the active Vietnamese resistance movement by Communism and therefore by Soviet imperialism.

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3. The aims of the National Resistance Front, designed to unify all classes of the Vietnamese population with the exception of the Communist Party and all other totalitarian groups, were outlined as follows:
- Attain the independence of Vietnam and create a nationalist government for and by the people.
 - Fight against French colonialism and the French-supported puppet government.
 - Fight against the USSR-supported satellite government.
 - Combat all foreign military, political or economic intervention, but without advocating an anti-foreign policy.
 - Improve the living standard of the people with the provision of liberty, food and clothing.

Appeal to the Vietnamese People


- In the autumn of 1945 the Communist Party took advantage of the almost fanatical patriotism of the people to gain control of the administrative powers under the guise of the Viet Minh Front. Not realizing the ultimate political aspirations of the front almost all of the nationalist groups participated in the front. The Viet Minh proceeded therefore to spread pro-allied propaganda while at the same time using all its powers to exterminate the nationalists within the front.
- Seven years have now passed since the French imperialists, under the protection of the allied forces, landed on Vietnamese territory and succeeded in retaking all the large villages, in spite of the strong resistance of the people. During these seven years the Vietnamese have sacrificed countless lives for the ideal of independence and have been rewarded only with uncultivated rice lands and destroyed homes as a result of Communist attempts to sovietize Vietnam and transform it into a satellite of the USSR.
- Following their reconquest of Vietnam, the French colonialists have installed successive puppet governments to veil their ignoble aggressiveness. The governments of Thinh, Hoach, Xuan and Tran Van Kim have obeyed the French blindly only in order to obtain honor and wealth at the expense of their compatriots and the dissolution of their country.
- At present, the USSR and the United States, in attempting to enlarge their respective spheres of influence, have disturbed the entire world; even Vietnam cannot avoid feeling the impact of their quests for military and economic bases. The closest danger confronting the Vietnamese people, however, is that from Communist China.
- Patriotic Vietnamese, whether living in French and Communist territory are unable to act according to their beliefs. In the French zones they are arrested for the least act of patriotism and are labelled rebels or Communists. It is even worse in Communist areas, where the slightest anti-Communist act is punishable by imprisonment or death.
- At this critical moment, we must not look to others for aid in order to obtain our independence. We must depend on our own efforts and avoid the enemy's efforts to spread dissension among us.

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1.  These bulletins are the National Resistance Front news sheet for 19 September 1951, with a claimed circulation of 5,000, and a pamphlet published following the founding congress of the front. The first page of the pamphlet bears the flag of the front, a red band between two yellow bands; the hexagonal white star in the center of the flag is explained as signifying the union of all elements of the Vietnamese population: intellectual, agricultural, labor, commercial, military and religious.

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